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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The editor of the Index to Legal Periodicals is now prepared to supply all subscribers to the Index, with a list of articles in the periodicals indexed, on any particular subject, during the interval between the publication of the Quarterly numbers. The copy for the Index is sent to the printer at the beginning of each quarter. While the copy is at the printer's the service cannot be rendered, in connection with the quarter covered by such copy. If telegraphic reply is requested, telegrams will be sent collect.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

THIRD SESSION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1929

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Schenk, at 10:00 A.M.

Mr. Schenk: I will ask for the report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal, Mr. Poole.

Thereupon Mr. Poole presented his report (See p. 111). He then continued:

One of the members of the Committee suggested that I make some sort of a statement, a little fuller, with reference to our present subscription list. The proposed change in the method of publication, the increase in the rates of subscription, the competition, if there is competition, with the Commerce Clearing House Digest, have apparently had no adverse effect upon our subscription list. In fact, there have been at work elements which have contributed to an increase in this list. Not the least of these elements, I think, is the advertising which has been done by the Commerce Clearing House on the matter of the value of legal periodical literature. I have always felt that our chief difficulty was that members of the Bar did not have a realizing sense of the great value to them of articles which appear in legal periodicals. This advertising which the Commerce Clearing House has been doing has been right along that line. They, of course, try to sell their own publications. The result of that advertising has been, I believe, the chief cause of the increase in our subscription list.

Mr. Schenk: We have heard the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal, and you have noted the recommendation of the Committee that a proper resolution be prepared for transmission to Mr. James of the Faculty of the Harvard Law School. I will refer the matter to the Committee on Resolutions and request them to bring in a proper resolution on this phase of the report. If there is no objection, I assume the Committee report to be adopted.

Mr. Mettee raised a question as to the price. After explanations by the President, a proposal to continue the discussion at that time was lost and the matter was referred to the Committee.

In the absence of Mr. John P. Dullard, Chairman of the Committee on New Members, the Secretary read the list of new members, as follows:

NEW MEMBERS ADDED TO THE ROLL, JULY 1, 1928 TO MAY 13, 1929

Arkebauer, B. G., Assistant Librarian, Supreme Court Library, Springfield, Ill.

Babcock, Charles E., Librarian, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

Cole, Miss Sarah R. B., Librarian, School of Law, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Dwyer, Francis X., Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.

- Halle, Miss Ingeborg, Assistant Cataloguer, Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.
- Jack, Miss Olive M., Chief Assistant, Law Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- Kennedy, Miss Priscilla, Librarian, School of Law, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
- Kirschner, Miss Lydia L., Librarian, Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass.
- Merriwether, Mrs. Duncan, Assistant Cataloguer, Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.
- Mitchell, Miss Lotus Lucile, Librarian, Sullivan & Cromwell, 48 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
- Owens, Robert, Librarian, San Francisco Law Library, 436 City Hall, San Francisco, Calif.
- Roalfe, William R., Librarian, University of Southern California Law Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Scott, Walter H. E., Law Librarian, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
- White, Miss Clara, Librarian, University of Kentucky Law Library, Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Schenk: I will ask Mr. McDaniel, Chairman of the Committee on Standard Legal Directory, to give his report.

Mr. McDaniel then read his report. (See p. 113).

Mr. Schenk: You have heard the report of the Committee on the Standard Legal Directory, and unless there is objection the report will be received and filed. No objection. There is just one thought I have in connection with this report. Unless there is objection by the Association, I should like to ask the Committee on Resolutions to prepare a proper resolution thanking the publishers of the Standard Legal Directory and that it be sent to them. Will the Committee on Resolutions take that under consideration and prepare a resolution formally thanking the publishers. I shall now turn the meeting over to the Chairman of the Round Table, Miss Moylan. I have noticed from the meetings that I have been attending for years that certain male members predominate in speech making. Inasmuch as some of the ladies who are here for the first time may have vital matters to be taken up, I will ask the old timers to refrain from speaking and give the new ones a chance to bring up questions they have come here to discuss. I will turn the meeting over to the Chairman with the understanding that some of our older members will refrain from speaking more than once or twice on the subject at hand and will ask the new members to "pipe up." Miss Moylan will now take charge of the meeting.

Miss Moylan: I have just a few words to say by way of introduction.

The matter of subject-headings for law libraries was brought up at the meeting last year. As you all know the Tentative Headings for a Subject Catalogue of American and English Law was issued by the Law Division of the Library of Congress in 1911, and since that time there has been no printed revision. On the other hand the subject heading list of the general library of the Library of Congress has had several supplementary lists, and is now in its third edition. It

would seem that there exists a need for a new edition of the subject heading list for law and also that some explanation of the system used by the Law Division in assigning headings, especially in relation to headings used by the general library would be valuable.

This is a time of rapid expansion among law school libraries. It seems also to be a period of intensive cataloging in the Law Division of the Library of Congress. Those of you who take the proof-sheets for law issued by the Library realize that. Last winter I took advantage of the offer made by Mr. Vance in his annual report to loan copies of the revised typewritten list of subject-headings in use in the Law Division, and corrected my copy by means of it. I found that there were more than 250 new headings, sixty new "see" references, and forty-one changed or omitted headings. Fortunately for us, fashions in legal nomenclature do not change as frequently as do those of some of the other sciences. But even at that, there are changes enough, as you see from the above enumeration, to justify the issuance of a new edition of the list, and I hope that we may hear something about such a new edition at this meeting.

We are very fortunate in having Miss Jack to tell us of law subject headings as used in the Library of Congress. There is no one better qualified to speak from experience on the matter.

I am sorry Miss Jack has not yet arrived. But instead of waiting for her we can have the report of Mr. Kuhlman on Problems in Library Cataloging and Classification as encountered by a Research Student. Mr. Schenk will read the paper which Mr. Kuhlman has prepared since Mr. Kuhlman could not be present.

Mr. Schenk: I notice that Miss Jack has just arrived but maybe I can read this report while she is getting ready to give her paper. I suppose that many of you have seen this publication, "A Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice," prepared under the direction of the Social Research Council and under the guidance of Mr. Kuhlman, who is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Missouri. I have known Mr. Kuhlman for a number of years, and when he undertook this work I had a chance to have several conferences with him and was very glad to have the opportunity of seeing this book in proof and have gone over two or three points with him. Mr. Kuhlman has also spent three or four hours with the Library School of the University of Chicago, going over with them how he prepared the material. Unfortunately he could not be here, and he hesitated to tell some of the inside facts on the preparation of this material. I have his paper before me and if I stumble, please remember it may be a little different from the drafts which I have had an opportunity to study. Mr. Kuhlman is an earnest student. There are some criticisms in his paper which I think are very pertinent and apply to law libraries in general. The title is "Problems in Library Cataloging and Classification as encountered by a Research Student."

Mr. Schenk then read the paper. (See p. 114).

Mr. Schenk: That is a real heart to heart paper by Mr. Kuhlman and I think it has raised some very interesting problems, especially in regard to the functions we are to take up today, namely, cataloging. Mr. Kuhlman said to

me: "Here is a book we have spent two years in preparing. The Wilson Company has only prepared four headings for it." He feels that cards should be in catalogs under every one of the topics listed. That is one of his suggestions.

Miss Moylan: It is my great pleasure to present Miss Jack of the Law Division of the Library of Congress.

Miss Jack: This is a subject in which I am especially deeply interested because I have grown up with the subject, Law Subjects Headings as used in the Law Library of Congress, in the Library of Congress and it comes right home to me. We are most anxious to cooperate with you all in any way possible.

Miss Jack then gave her paper. (See p. 121).

Miss Moylan: The meeting is now open to discussion. We will be glad to have any questions.

Mr. Schenk: In order to start the ball rolling, I want to ask first how many receive the proof sheets of the Library of Congress. Do you cut them up and file them away as bibliography? Have you noted that some times the heading is different on the printed card from that on the proof sheets? Apparently some revision is made in several cases. I have found that so, especially in looking up some of the things in our university depository catalog.

Miss Jack: If we catch an error between the time the proof sheet is printed and before the cards get out of the building, we reprint the cards, and that accounts for the difference.

Mr. Schenk: I have thought that it might be well when we discover errors in the proof sheets to notify the Law Library of Congress. I know I have not done this although I sometimes discover things I might suggest. I try to read the proof sheets very carefully.

Miss Jack: We are anxious to have everything like that brought to our attention. We want things to be perfect.

Mr. Schenk: I am going to suggest another matter. Maybe Mr. Mettee can tell me about a British statute which is in force in Maryland. The card for that is filed under Great Britain: Laws, Statutes, etc. I am wondering if this is the correct heading.

Miss Jack: We have a general rule in cataloging that the laws concerning a jurisdiction shall be entered under that jurisdiction. Miss Ladd, do you remember that particular entry?

Miss Ladd: It is a colonial law.

Miss Jack: I think some such consideration must have been the ground for making that entry.

Mr. Mettee: That is not a colonial book. There are recent editions.

Mr. Schenk: It has been adopted by the Maryland legislature and is really Maryland law.

Miss Jack: According to our rule there would seem to be some error.

Mr. Schenk: It is my understanding that those statutes have been adopted by Maryland and are laws of Maryland.

Miss Jack: It was an early book, with the laws subsequently adopted by Maryland?

Mr. Mettee: The laws were in force and because of the resulting confusion they were later adopted by the legislature. Alexander, a celebrated lawyer, made the book and notes.

Miss Jack: My recollection as to this particular volume is not clear.

Mr. Schenk: I am also wondering how another title will be affected. You who are familiar with Canadian laws know that they have laws which are called "Orders in council", which affect Canada. I suppose the correct title would be Great Britain, etc. I am wondering if that is correct in the sense that they are enactments of the legislative body which affect another body.

Miss Jack: I think the same rule would apply, that the jurisdiction affected would be given preference.

Mr. Schenk: I am raising the point as to making exceptions to the rule. I have noticed that in our general library many exceptions have to be made from the Library of Congress classification in order to accommodate local conditions. I am wondering if that is not true in this cataloging, that cards must be prepared for local conditions. I think one of the criticisms of Library of Congress cards is that they have to be prepared and used for large collections. The Chairman wants some real thoughts along this line. We want to hammer some things out. Some of the catalogers here I know have had experience, and it is the thought of the program to have these things "ironed out."

Miss Moylan: Miss Jack, do you want to say anything about classifications?

Miss Jack: I brought the classification scheme which is based on the country unit, and it fills our purposes so far as we are able to handle it at the present time.* To make a classification would require the workers in the Classification Division of the main library to assist and a certain number of those in the Law Library. We are swamped with work and I do not see how that can be done. I brought the scheme along in case anyone would be interested. I have plenty more at the Library and will be glad to furnish a copy to anyone. I wanted to say this, as to Mr. Kuhlman's work at the Law Library. His work on criminology and the study of crime did not come under the Law Library. All that material is classified in HV in the main collection, the social science part. There is this division of classification which arose in the beginning of things in the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Constitutional law, international law, municipal law, —all that goes into the classified part of the library. We have had considerable difficulty about it from the standpoint of classification and from the standpoint of our material. Mr. Vance has been obliged to take over the ordering of material along many of these lines. You can see what it would mean to try to order material that would be classified in another part of the building and not come under our jurisdiction. We are doing it but can't do it to the extent we are carrying regular law subjects. For that reason I know that I have sometimes found that we are short and had to place special orders.

Miss Moylan: That raises a point. That would mean that on your subject headings on your law cards a great many of the books which are connected with the libraries of universities would not be strictly legal, but the subject heading would be from the general library rather than from the law library.

* For reprint of the Law Library of Congress scheme, See p. 123, *post*.

Miss Jack: For constitutional law you will notice the main library uses U. S. Constitutional Law. For our catalogs we use Constitutional Law. We have not always printed those subjects on the cards because it seems burdensome to say U. S. Constitutional Law and Constitutional Law, U. S. Would you prefer that we print on our cards all law subject headings regardless of how nearly they correspond to Library of Congress subject headings?

Miss Catherine Campbell: Yes. I think we should be very glad to know the usage and whether it corresponds with our own.

Miss Jack: We are going to have this division and could begin that at any time.

Miss Campbell: Do you continue to use headings American law and English law?

Miss Jack: How do you feel about that? It seems that we will give that up and use Law, U. S.; Law, Great Britain, etc., for the reason that there are so many subjects which do not lend themselves to adjective form.

Mr. Mettee: How can you use Law U. S. and substitute it for American Law when you have federal law?

Miss Jack: We use Law, U.S. for federal law and have used it when there is a compilation of laws which affect a number of the states. It is not a true way to do it. What do you suggest?

Mr. Mettee: We are going into classification.

Mr. Schenk: I am wondering what the definition of American law is.

Miss Jack: We use Law, U. S. for federal law and are drifting into using Law, U. S. for American law. We use Law straight through and follow the jurisdiction.

Miss Campbell: It would be unnecessary to use Law as a subject heading.

Miss Jack: We only use it as a finder. It is almost always used for that purpose rather than as a real true subject. Another point is about dividing the subjects by country. Do you not think that we ought to divide more of them by country?

Miss Campbell: I think it depends on the size of the catalog. Your material is under Laws if not subdivided.

Miss Jack: Some legal subjects are hard to divide. Take the subject of "Contracts."

Mr. Mettee: Toward settling a point, how many librarians have communicated with you so far as the tentative list is concerned? If Miss Moylan could mimeograph those additions she spoke of in her report and send them to us, it might help.

Miss Jack: We have loaned this scheme which contains the additions to a great many librarians. It has been out and in constantly.

Mr. Mettee: May I exhibit this? This is the copy you sent me. I have been working three weeks copying it. There are considerably more than 300 subjects. You mentioned retrospective law in your paper. I did not have it. I think we might have use for Miss Moylan's list.

Miss Moylan: My list is just Miss Jack's list.

Miss Jack: It seems to me from our original subject lists we should try, if possible, to harmonize with the Library of Congress headings where that can be

done without sacrificing the legal phraseology. Would you rather that we separated farther from general headings or harmonize more?

Mr. Mettee: I have taken "Negligence" and shown what it is in the United States and Great Britain. It is different. When it comes down to "Income tax" I have made many pages of sub-divisions. Then you have "revenue law" and "internal revenue law."

Miss Jack: The income tax, I suppose, has been well taken care of in the general subject list. I think perhaps law libraries would need a big subject list also. The subject headings go into the classification list of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Schenk: You have mentioned one question I want answered. You said subject headings go into the classification list of the Library of Congress.

Miss Jack: Every law book that is cataloged must have assigned a double set of subject headings. We have to assign subject headings for the Library of Congress proper which will be acceptable to the general libraries all over the country and we have to assign another set of subject headings for law libraries.

Mr. Schenk: What are you doing with the K classification in the Law Library?

Miss Jack: We are following everything that we have here and we are placing everything in accordance to regular schedule.

Mr. Schenk: As I recall, there were two catalogs, the dictionary catalog and the class catalog for everything but classification K.

Miss Jack: I do not know that I exactly understand. I will explain what is there. We have what is known as the second official catalog in the Catalog Division. We have a public catalog in the Main Reading Room. Each is a dictionary catalog. In the Law Library proper we have an author file which is called the union file. We have a separate subject file. It is separate. We have foreign law subject headings in a separate file and American and English in a separate file. And we have a shelf list under which all material is arranged according to the arrangement on the shelves. We carry three systems of filing, the author, the subject and the shelf list, so that it can be arrived at either from the classified group or author.

Mr. Schenk: It is in the general Library of Congress. There is one big file and then they have a classified file.

Miss Jack: One file is all they have.

Mr. Mettee: You have the heading "Monumental Codes" for comparative reference. Do you carry that under Codes, Monumental?

Miss Jack: No, we have ancient law, Roman law, and others, and have those divided.

Mr. Mettee: If someone wants to find out where Monumental Law is, you can find that under ancient law?

Miss Jack: It is arranged so you can find it there.

Mr. Mettee: Where do you divide the American, English and foreign law? And what of South African law, etc.?

Miss Jack: The South African law of course would be under its unit. We go back to the unit in each case. The Roman Dutch law, which deals with South

Africa, goes in with the South African material. The Law Library subject is Roman Dutch Law and it is in the English and American catalog with the colonial. Everything is arranged under the main country in eight classes, each colony in eight classes. For example, take Russia: How many divisions do you have, Mr. Skitsky?

Mr. Skitsky: We have Russia, Russia 1917, Russia 1918, and we have Soviet Russia. In each case the material is organized into eight classes as is shown on the mimeographed sheets.

Miss Jack: Under those, there have been how many divisions?

Mr. Skitsky: There are something like 54 political divisions for the union. If you take the union, and further, the political divisions under the union, the constituent republics of these unions, some of which are confederated republics, the provinces, etc., you will have in all under the union something like 54 divisions, and each of these divisions will have eight classes. It is a very complicated political arrangement.

Miss Jack: Our plan is to carry out eight classes in either an expansive or limited jurisdiction.

Mr. Mettee: Is there any reason for your putting session laws first and reports toward the last?

Miss Jack: We look upon session laws as a basic factor.

Mr. Mettee: A decision should be made as to interpretation.

Miss Jack: I wish you would tell me things which you do not like.

Query: What do you do with your slip laws?

Miss Jack: Our slip laws are regularly replaced. We keep temporary records for those and later keep the bound volumes in other subject lots. We have a special assistant who handles all matter which appears in schedule form.

Query: Suppose you have a law on telegraph in Mexico?

Miss Jack: We would catalog that, if it were important enough as a separate matter, making a new subject because it would be in demand.

Query: And put in Division 4?

Miss Jack: Yes, provided it is officially issued. If some individual is responsible for that, we consider it his work and put it in 7; but if not personal but an official item, we would place that in Class 4 and say "Mexico, 4, Telegraph," and all other material would go there until it had to be subdivided.

Query: We also have a good deal of trouble with headings. For instance, take telegraph laws and regulations, Mexico. The question is shall we say Telegraph, Mexico, laws and regulations?

Miss Jack: Which seems more convenient?

The speaker: I have been trying to work it out and cannot decide.

Miss Jack: To divide it, Telegraph, Mexico, would seem best.

The speaker: But it was not indicated in the classification scheme whether you could do that.

Miss Jack: Have the cards run Telegraph, Mexico, and have any division which follows as appendix.

Mr. Hicks: May I ask you your opinion as to the relative merits of dictionary cataloging for law libraries and two catalogs, author and subject?

Miss Jack: I was reared in a dictionary catalog and am familiar with that method. I think in our Law Library we have a number of foreign inquiries and they like to have the foreign material together. I think it might depend a great deal on the library and the demands made upon it. If you were in a city where there is a large foreign element wanting to read foreign material, I should think the separate foreign subject list might be better. It is difficult for readers to find material if you run titles, translators, etc. all in together. Aside from that element I cannot see that there would be any advantage in having separate files.

Mr. Schenk: I wonder whether Mr. Hicks has not raised a real difficulty. Do not all bar libraries maintain a subject index arranged alphabetically? The university catalogs are dictionary catalogs. Is there any difficulty when you use our Library of Congress cards? Are you using them for a dictionary catalog or subject index catalog? I am in favor of an independent subject catalog. This has fallen down because we have not people who are qualified to do the work. A dictionary catalog covers a multitude of faults. I think the real difficulty is in such headings as Contract, Sales, Real property, Personal property, Vendor and purchaser, etc.

Miss Jack: I think it should be divided by country when it can be.

Mr. Schenk: I am wondering whether it is not true of books called legal books which are not general books. The law of Bills & notes is codified in the United States. In the law of Bills & notes as published in any state, is a commentary on the law in the other states. If New York published a book on Bills & notes, it would be a commentary on the law of the other states.

Mr. Hicks: Are you speaking of the desirability of subdividing things by states?

Mr. Schenk: Yes. I found it was helpful to the reader. Often a person is not interested in having a book on the law of Wills in New York. He wants a recent book on Wills in the United States. If he has to look through all the states he is bothered to find what he wants. I am not certain that it is best to divide the United States from Great Britain either in some of those subjects. My own catalog has sub-divisions, but I am considering a less frequent use of sub-division by states for the United States and Great Britain. I think they need to be used for foreign countries, in my catalog at least.

Mr. Mettee: Here is a peculiar situation. Take Attachment. It is by statute. You must follow statute in enforcing it.

Mr. Hicks: There is no reason why one cannot follow the American law. It is a question of what your own library and people who are using it find most convenient. It may be best for your library to sub-divide by states. In another library it may not be.

Mr. Schenk: I raised the question of subjects being codified. Take the law of Sales which is codified. There is no sense in dividing it into local jurisdictions.

Miss Jack: You can use both, having general preceding and specific following.

Mr. Schenk: It is almost getting time when we should adjourn but I want to raise one question. The Library of Congress is revising their headings and ought to better them. Now is the time to kick or forever hold your peace. I propose we have a committee to confer with the Library of Congress. Has any-

one any objection why we should not have a live committee to really do some work and have some appropriation made by this Association, since it is so vital to get subject headings into good shape?

Mr. Mettee: They will only need an appropriation for mimeographing.

Mr. Schenk: I think there should be a conference of this committee with the Library of Congress and we should stand the expense of this. Unless there is some objection to that I would like to have this Association or the incoming executive committee appoint a committee to discuss this with the proper people.

A motion to appoint a Committee of three to confer with the Library of Congress on subject headings was thereupon made by Mr. Mettee, duly seconded and unanimously carried.

Upon suggestion of Mr. Klapp, it was decided to advance the Friday meeting to the morning. Adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS AND LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1928*

This report covers the publication of volume 21 of the Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal, the volume for 1928.

The H. W. Wilson Company have continued as business managers, attending to the printing and distribution and to the accounts covering the cost thereof, the collection of the charges for subscriptions and advertising and the solicitation of new subscriptions and advertising. It is evident that there is a growing appreciation on the part of members of the bar of the great value of the contributions to legal periodicals. There have been a considerable number of new subscriptions added to the list. The receipts from all sources exceeded that of any other year, an actual increase over last year of over \$700. On account of the early date of the annual meeting the business managers have not been able to complete in detail their report and the figures received are approximate. The amount due the Association from the Wilson Company is in the vicinity of \$1,300, as against \$821.41 turned over by the Company a year ago. Of this amount the Treasurer of the Association has already received \$1200. It should be borne in mind that the charges for editorial work are paid from the Association's treasury and not by the business managers.

Professor Eldon R. James, Librarian of the Harvard Law School, has continued to be editor and he has been in frequent and close touch with the Chairman of the Committee. The faculty of the law school have continued to assist in the work not only by material financial contributions to the expenses of editing but also, on occasion, permitting indexing work to be done by library employees on library time. This work involves also the purchase of supplies all of which expenses have been borne by the law school, although there was no obligation so to do.

* Read Wednesday, May 15, 1929. See Proceedings, p. 102, *ante*.

The recommendations of the Committee in its last report (see 21 Law Library Journal 27-29), having been favorably acted upon by the Association, the Committee, after careful consideration, decided to adopt the three year cumulation plan beginning with a volume covering the years 1926, 1927 and 1928. This volume is now in course of preparation. When it was undertaken it was believed that rapid progress could be made, that it would have been published before this date. Unexpected difficulties have arisen, due in part to the reconstruction of Langdell Hall, the main building of the Harvard Law School. Professor James reports as follows:

"In the first place, we have been very much upset this year on account of the construction of the extension to Langdell Hall. This has slowed down work in every department of the library.

"In the second place, the two members of the staff who have been acting as indexers had the flu during the winter and, as a result, about two months were lost.

"While the two reasons for our slowness would have had considerable effect in the production of the copy for the cumulative number, a third reason, which I am about to state, is really the most significant and important.

"The copy for the three-year cumulation was supplied to us by the H. W. Wilson Company in the form of galley proofs which were made up simply by reprinting the cumulations already in existence and the three quarterly numbers for 1928. The annual cumulations are those for 1926, issued in January 1927, and for 1927, issued in January 1928. There is a total, therefore, of five separate and distinct alphabets which we have been compelled to consolidate into one. Obviously, it would be undesirable to issue the three-year cumulation with five separate alphabets. Also, occasionally, an item appears in two or more separate alphabets owing to the fact that it had come out in different periodicals at different times. This has meant, of course, the consolidation of these various items, as it would not do to have the same matter referred to in two or three different places in the same section.

"It is very difficult to explain in this way just what these difficulties are. I showed you some of the corrected galleys, on Tuesday and I think you now have a clear idea as to just what work we have had to do and why the cumulation has taken longer than any of us anticipated. None of us fully realized the situation last October. We had never made a cumulative volume and had had no experience. We now know what we are up against and before the next volume is issued I would like very much to have the Committee consider whether it is not possible to devise some other way of dealing with the situation, which will make it easier to get out the cumulative volume within a reasonable time.

"There have been for some time now three members of the staff, instead of the usual two, working on the cumulation. The work is progressing but it will still take us perhaps two or maybe three months to finish, as the work is done only outside hours, although, not infrequently, I have had to give up library time for it, upon occasion.

"Beginning next September, I am planning to have the indexing done as a part of the regular work of the indexer and I hope that we will be able to index each periodical the day it arrives in the library, or within forty-eight hours thereafter. The arrangements to bring this about are now made but, of course, cannot go into effect until our building difficulties are over and this will not be until the middle of the summer. I would like to have it announced in the October number of the Index that we will be prepared, after the first of January, 1930, by which time the new arrangement should be operating smoothly, to supply any subscriber with the title of articles in the periodicals indexed upon any subject within the scheme of the Index which have appeared since the issuance of the previous quarterly number and up to the time the copy is sent to the printer. This we will be prepared to do without charge, except that telegraphic replies, when requested, will be sent collect.

"I am very sorry that the delay has occurred and I trust that the Committee will be patient with us. We have been laboring under many difficulties this year and not the least of these difficulties has been our inexperience. We should have foreseen the state in which the copy would have reached us but we did not."

The Committee regrets the unexpected delay in the publication of our first three year cumulation but believes that this delay has been unavoidable.

The magnitude and importance of the task which our editor and the faculty of his law school have undertaken and are carrying through for the Association

and for the legal profession is one which it is difficult if not impossible to acknowledge. The Committee urges the adoption of a cordial resolution of thanks to Professor James and the faculty of the school.

The Committee has received during the past year a number of communications containing suggestions and criticisms. Such communications are most welcome not only because they are usually constructive but because they show that the Index is serving a large and growingly useful purpose. Funds are not always available to do everything that is suggested. The Committee takes this occasion to thank those who have shown such interest in the Index.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN O. POOLE

Chairman

*Committee on the Index
and Journal*

*** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIST OF LAW LIBRARIES
FOR THE STANDARD LEGAL DIRECTORY, 1928-29**

To the American Association of Law Libraries:

Your Committee begs to report that the results of its activities during the Association year of 1928-29 will be found in the 1929 issue of the Standard Legal Directory on pages 399 to 426 inclusive; a copy of this was mailed at the time of publication, to each member of the Association, with the compliments of the publishers.

This is the seventh annual publication of the list. The procedure of former years has been continued. The list of libraries is divided into nine groups, one of which is assigned to each member of the Committee. When changes in the names of librarians and the number of volumes, together with data relating to libraries not previously on the list, have been secured; such information is turned over to the Chairman of the Committee, who prepares the "copy" for the printer.

It will be very helpful to next year's Committee if any omissions or errors noted on this year's list be reported. Such assistance would offset the handicap to which the Committee is subject on account of the failure of some librarians to respond to the questionnaires mailed to them.

The use of bold face type for members of this Association has been retained as a valuable feature of the list. As in past years, the Committee has met with the fullest co-operation on the part of the publishers, who consider the list an important feature of the directory.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. MCDANIEL

Chairman

* Read Wednesday, May 15, 1929. See Proceedings, p. 103. *ante*.

PROBLEMS IN LIBRARY CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION
AS ENCOUNTERED BY A RESEARCH STUDENT

By AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KUHLMAN

SURVEY OF RESEARCH ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Since most of you are primarily interested in law libraries, I shall confine my statement in the main to the problems that were encountered in compiling the legal material that has been included in the *Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice*. Before these problems are discussed, however, it will be desirable to tell you briefly about the circumstances and the purposes out of which this bibliography grew.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY.

At the 1926 Hanover Conference of the Social Science Research Council, it authorized a Preliminary Survey of Research on Crime and Criminal Justice in the United States. The primary object of the Council in launching this survey was to take stock of all research work on Crime and Criminal Justice in the United States, in order to provide a basis of fact upon which its Advisory Committee on Crime would be able to intelligently consider and act upon proposed research projects that are submitted for approval. It was felt that this survey, by describing methods employed, scope, and personnel of previous inquiries, would disclose which phases of the crime problem had been studied scientifically, and would show the gaps in completed and current research in this field. Further, it was believed that the compilation and publication of such material would be of assistance to teachers of criminology, criminal law and criminal procedure, and all serious students of the crime problem, and that it would stimulate further research. •

In keeping with its policy to coordinate the various disciplines in its research, the Social Science Research Council appointed as a committee to conduct this survey, Justin Miller, Dean of the Law School of the University of Southern California, Chairman—as representing the legal profession; Professor Moley, of Columbia University—political science; and the writer—sociology. The writer was made director of the survey.

SURVEY PROCEDURE.

In undertaking the survey a three-fold attack was made. As a point of departure, it was felt that the most economical procedure, and possibly for many purposes the most useful one, would be the preparation of an annotated union catalog describing the completed research material, most of which is available in a few large libraries, and in certain special libraries. It was decided that such an approach would (1) indicate what has been done and where the products of completed work are available; (2) furnish clues to where other material might be found; (3) permit inquiries founded upon a knowledge of work already made public by the particular source; (4) eliminate considerable unnecessary effort of listing material already cataloged, and (5) provide a structure into which the material not in libraries could be fitted.

This phase of the work called for the preparation of a card catalog, covering author, subject or title, date of publication, publisher, number of pages, etc. A descriptive statement was added indicating content when that is not indicated in the title, also, the nature of treatment, if statistical or case, etc., but no attempt was to be made to appraise the material in this part of the work.

In addition to the work that could be done at these large or special libraries, local field work was necessary in practically every state: to locate and describe important material not in the libraries; to discover and describe current research work including that in progress or projected; and to discover and describe the most valuable primary sources that might be used for further study of aspects of the crime problem on which carefully planned research work might be desirable. For this field work local persons were used in almost every state.

The third phase of procedure in the work grew out of the two mentioned above. Many clues developed in regard to persons and agencies that were probably engaged in research. These clues were followed up by correspondence to obtain additional entries and information.

From the outset the attempt has been to make a comprehensive survey of all research relating to the problem of crime and the administration of criminal justice in the United States, including the broad field of penology, the treatment of the offender and crime prevention. The following subjects have been included in the work: criminology, including a study of offenders and the causes of crime; administration of criminal justice—general; criminal law; police; judicial organization and administration; criminal procedure; punishment; institutional treatment of offenders; in general, in prisons, in jails, in reformatories; pardon; parole; probation; juvenile courts; and crime prevention.

The immediate, concrete results of the work will be two-fold. First, there has been published a descriptive, classified union catalog or bibliography of books, monographs, and pamphlets in thirteen selected libraries and of articles listed in the leading periodical indexes relating to all phases of crime and criminal justice in the United States, by the H. W. Wilson Company. Second, a critical report is being prepared dealing with the present status of research on crime and criminal justice in the United States.

The subject matter of the bibliography is limited to material on crime and criminal justice in the United States, published or in manuscript, before January 1, 1927. Material since that date is being published currently so fully in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* under the editorship of Professor Thorsten Sellin that with rare exceptions it has not been included.

The selection of libraries to be included was made on the basis of two general principles: first, an attempt was made to include those libraries that had the largest and best holdings; and second, an attempt was made to include libraries territorially distributed so as to be readily accessible to research students in different parts of the United States. The following libraries were included:

<i>East</i>		<i>Middle West</i>	
DLC	Library of Congress	IC	Chicago Public Library
NN	New York Public Library	ICJ	John Crerar Library
MB	Boston Public Library	ICU	University of Chicago Library (including Law Library)
M	Massachusetts State Library	IEN-L	Northwestern University Law Library (and its special Gary Collection in Criminal Law)
MH-L	Harvard Law Library		
NNC	Columbia University General and Law Libraries		
<i>Far West</i>			
CU	University of California Library		
C	California State Library		
WaS	Seattle Public Library		

To the references obtained by checking the card catalogs of these libraries, were added appropriate titles from the following indexes: (1) Index to Legal Periodicals, 1908-26, (2) International Index and Supplement to the Readers Guide, 1907-26, (3) Psychological Index, 1900-26, (4) Public Affairs Information Service, 1915-26, (5) Quarterly Cumulative Index to Current Medical Literature, 1916-26, and (6) Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900-26.

In addition to the references obtained from these sources many valuable references were contributed by the cooperating state research assistants, and from local and special bibliographies dealing with limited phases of the field under survey.

Pursuant to instructions of the Advisory Committee on Crime very little selection was made in listing references of books, pamphlets and reports. But in case of periodical references selection became imperative because of the volume of such material, and the obvious worthlessness of much of it.

The technique employed in compiling the entries to be included in the bibliography was as follows. A detailed alphabetized list of subject-headings was prepared which seemed to cover in detail the major fields and sub-fields to be included. It was hoped, that by checking the entries under these headings in the various libraries to be included, it would be possible to find the pertinent material. Then, with this tentative list of subject-headings the work was started at the Library of Congress, by buying a complete set of printed cards for all entries that were found under the adopted subject-headings. This set of cards was then alphabetized and arranged as a provisional author catalog against which materials in other libraries could be checked.

This provisional set was taken to the other libraries to be included, and the holdings of those libraries were checked against it. Whenever these same entries were found a notation was made on the upper margin of the corresponding entry card in the provisional catalog to show that a given entry and its corresponding book were available in the library that was being checked. When new entries were found a clip was placed on the card representing the new entry and its entry was added to the provisional catalog either by photographing it or by typing its contents on a 3 x 5 card. Thus, the policy was to use the form of entry of the particular library in which a given reference was first found.

The list of subject-headings to be checked had, of course, to be adapted in each library to the subject-headings that were in use in the dictionary catalog.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN COMPILING LEGAL MATERIAL

In taking up the problems that were met in the work in the law libraries in preparing the *Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice* it should be pointed out that many of these are common to a great many other libraries—especially the state and local historical libraries. Library science and technique also lags in many of the general libraries.

SELECTION OF LAW LIBRARIES.

In undertaking the work one of the first problems arose in deciding upon the law libraries to be included. The selection of the law libraries to be included in the bibliography was somewhat influenced by the selection of general libraries that were to be included. The following law libraries were included in the bibliography: In the East, the Law Division of the Library of Congress, the Law Libraries of Columbia University and Harvard University. In the Middle West, the Law Libraries of the University of Chicago and of Northwestern University. In the Far West, the Law Library of the University of California. Obviously, from the standpoint of holdings, the five law libraries that have the largest holdings could not be included in the union catalog, chiefly for the reason that their doors are not open to the research student, unless he happens to be fortunate enough to be a member of the local bar association. This limitation upon the local bar association library is most undesirable from the standpoint of the larger social research that must be championed in the future, if law is to play its fullest role in the solution of our social problems. There are many large cities in the United States that have no other law library except the bar association library. Why should its doors not be open to any competent research student in the community who might find it helpful to use it? If these libraries are to be pitched upon a professional, rather than on a trade union level, they must welcome the research student from every profession who is in search of legal information. These libraries cannot continue their present selfishness without failing to meet the larger social function in the community that they should serve. Any occupation that strives to become a profession must become increasingly unselfish. It must be unselfish. That is one of the intrinsic values of a profession. The public welfare and not private profit must be its goal. Lawyers will not become indispensable in a community by keeping men in other professions out of their libraries, but by rising to a higher level of cooperative effort. Certainly a powerful bar association, as a professional group, owes something to the progress and well-being of a community that supports its individual members.

LACK OF UNIFORM SUBJECT-HEADINGS.

A second problem that arose not merely in the legal libraries but in practically all of the libraries was the lack of uniform subject-headings to be consulted in the dictionary catalog. Each library has its own list of major subject-headings and its own system of cross-references. This means that in each library the first problem that had to be met was to determine under which headings the desired material was to be found. In many instances there was no typewritten or printed list that could be consulted; the dictionary catalog had

to be consulted in a systematic and thorough way. This was not only time consuming but there was in each instance difficulty in finding all of the material. In some cases there was considerable "dead timber" in the subject-headings, which meant that it required a prolonged search to find recent vital entries buried among older materials that represented a viewpoint twenty or more years out of date. In such instances well-accepted subject-headings were missing, indicating that the responsible librarian had not kept the organization of his materials in the card catalog abreast with the progress of the sciences and disciplines to whose materials his card catalog should be a guide.

In this connection it should be pointed out that there seemed to be no relation between subject-headings in the library catalog and the subject-headings in the guide to periodical literature.

Obviously this lack of uniformity in the subject-headings, which makes for so much inefficiency and loss of time for the research student, can be corrected if approached on a cooperative and professional basis. This problem may not have been serious, in the past, when the disciplines were so over-specialized and inverted that only lawyers used law libraries to carry on their study according to traditional methods. But the revolution that has, and is, taking place in the social sciences means that departmental lines will have to be crossed in the future, and the law libraries will have to be so organized as to meet the research needs of all of the social sciences, in so far as they relate to law. Moreover the new research spirit that is at work in such law schools as Harvard, Yale, and Columbia means that law libraries will have to play new roles in the future. They will not only have to make their own materials more available, but they will have to accumulate a great variety of research material showing the effects of law and its administration, and describing the social forces that law should be designed to direct and control. Law is no longer sufficient unto itself. Its principles are not to be derived from precedent and former judicial decisions alone. In a rapidly changing social world its principles will have to be derived from the needs of human life in a real world. The functional point of view presupposes that law is a tool based, not upon a traditional formula, but based upon the facts of real life that can be determined scientifically.

INADEQUATE CLASSIFICATION.

The condition of subject-headings in the law libraries is closely related to the incomplete, and in many instances unattempted, classification of legal materials. Doubtless many omissions will be discovered in the *Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice*, especially of the holdings of the law libraries that were included. These were inevitable in view of the present status of classification in these libraries. Simple author title entries make it virtually impossible to locate much splendid legal material in the field of criminal justice. To do so would virtually mean a first-hand examination of thousands of volumes, to determine whether they deal primarily with criminal rather than civil matters.

The fact that the classification of legal materials was not carried on by the Library of Congress in close cooperation with law libraries, simultaneously with the development of classification in nearly all fields during the past twenty

years, will be a *permanent* and *irreparable* loss to research. Huge storehouses have been filled with legal material—virtually unclassified as to subject matter. Such treasure houses have only limited value for research purposes in their present condition. In many instances the research student has to pass them up and go to smaller and better classified law libraries to find, in the time that he can invest, the materials that are of help to him.

PROBLEMS OF CATALOGING

Still another set of problems grew out of diversity in methods of cataloging in law libraries. In some of the law libraries the catalog entries are so incomplete as to be barely more than a finding list. Before such entries can be used by the research student they have to be reconstructed so as to contain the bibliographical information that is essential in effective research work. This not only consumes considerable time and energy that should be liberated for research proper, but gives rise to a confusing variety of methods of showing entries in published research that contains sources.

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A great improvement has been made recently in indexing legal periodical literature by having entries set up now in a style that is in conformity with the entries in other leading guides to periodical literature. Much credit is due to those who have brought this about. The question arises, however, as to whether the index to legal periodical literature might not be made far more useful to research students by including in it at least the leading research reports, some of which are published in the proceedings of state and city bar associations, and others are often published separately. It would seem as if this guide could, without a great deal of additional expense, be made a guide to practically all legal research, except the books to which the research student has access in the United States Catalog.

If this expansion were made in the index to legal periodical literature it might also become a valuable aid to the law librarian, in bringing to his attention the publication of significant research material that he ought to add to his library.

AN APPROACH TO THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS OF LAW LIBRARIES

From a practical standpoint, the question is, how can the law libraries of America be made more effective in the work that they are being called upon to perform? The answer is to be found in professionalizing the librarianship of our law libraries. The day has passed in this country when a mere clerk in charge of a law library that is operated on the trade union basis is sufficient to enable a law library to function in our complex social order.

What I have in mind, when I place such great emphasis upon the **professionalization of the work of a law librarian**, will be clarified by an outline of what is meant. What are the criteria of work performed on a professional basis with a professional spirit, by professionally trained and experienced persons? We are indebted to Dr. Abraham Flexner for perhaps the most helpful answer. He says there are six criteria of a profession:

- (1) It involves essentially intellectual operations with large individual responsibility.
- (2) It derives its raw material from science and learning.
- (3) This material is worked up into a practical and definite end.
- (4) It possesses an educationally communicable technique.
- (5) It tends toward self-organization. Its members organize for the purpose of improving their profession.
- (6) Professions are becoming increasingly altruistic in motivation. (Nat'l Conf Char Correc 1915:576-90).

If we were to amplify this definition we would add from a definition of R. H. Tawney of Oxford, when he says that the essence of a profession is that it assumes certain responsibilities for the competence of its members, or the quality of its wares, and that it deliberately prohibits certain kinds of conduct on the ground that they bring disrepute on the organization, and are inimical to public welfare. (From *The Acquisitive Society*, Oxford, Harcourt, Brace & Howe, 1920).

The United States Supreme Court has defined a profession as a vocation involving relations to the affairs of others of such a nature as to require for its proper conduct an equipment of learning or skill, or both, and to warrant the community to make its restrictions in respect to its exercise. (U. S. v. Laws 163 U. S. 258).

It will require no argument to convince this audience that law librarians and their libraries ought to be placed upon a professional basis, if the new demands are to be met that are being forced upon these institutions. But how can this be done? The answer is to be found in the history of other professions that at one time were merely occupations.

The first step is to be taken by placing the training of law librarians upon a professional basis. A competent law librarian should not merely be a college graduate with a good broad cultural training, but he should have a legal education and special training in library science. He should also serve an apprenticeship period comparable to the interne work of a medical student under careful supervision in an efficiently organized library. From the standpoint of social welfare, there is no reason why anybody who intends to play the leading role as a classifier or cataloger in a large library should not be a licensed person—to insure efficient and skilled service, and a professional attitude toward the work.

A librarian is more than a mere custodian of knowledge. He is mankind's guide to the great spiritual heritage of the ages. He should unlock the doors of wisdom and truth that have been acquired at such a great price, and that must be used in the attempt to meet changing conditions intelligently.

Second, not only must the training of law librarians be placed upon a professional basis, but the science and technique of these libraries that will become the means for improved service, must be developed and perfected. This means that the larger social functions of the law libraries will have to be re-defined. New lines of cooperation will have to be established between the law librarians as a professional group and the social scientists. The science and technique of general library work will have to be re-adapted to the special needs of the law libraries in so far as they have something to contribute.

Cooperative cataloging and scientific cooperative classification for law libraries can be made an operating program, and must be made that, if law librarianship is to rise to the level of professional service.

The task to be undertaken in reorganizing the law libraries is not simple, but it is becoming more involved every day when new books are being added that are inadequately classified and improperly cataloged.

If this Association will seriously attack the problems discussed above, in cooperation with the Library of Congress, and the leading library schools, rapid progress can be expected in bringing about their solution.

A. F. KUHLMAN.

University of Missouri.

LAW SUBJECT HEADINGS AS USED IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By OLIVE M. JACK

A brief history of the development of law subject headings in the Law Library of Congress, and Library of Congress, may be of interest. Prior to 1911, a limited selection of subjects had been indicated in pencil on the main printed author card in the Law Library catalogs and these subjects were typed at the top of the card for a subject catalog, but no systematic subjects had been adopted that could be given out to the public. In October 1911, under the direction of Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, Law Librarian, the "Tentative headings and cross-references for a subject catalogue of American and English Law" were printed, as Dr. Borchard stated in his "Prefatory Note" "for use in the Law Library of Congress . . . and in the hope that it may be found useful to other law libraries".

In the printed subject list for the Main Library, provision had already been made for the more usual legal headings, but, these headings had been selected with the needs of a general library in view and in many instances were not suitable for a law library with its specialized material.

In the fall of 1912, under the able direction of Mr. Charles Martel, our Chief of the Catalog Division, it was decided to begin the systematic cataloguing of legal material, so far as facilities would permit, and to print the subjects on the cards for American and English law books only. Prior to this time no subjects had been printed on any of the law cards. In this printing it became necessary in instances of sufficient variation, to distinguish the Law Library subjects from those of the Main Library, and it was decided to print both subjects on the card, and enclose the legal subject within brackets. However, in certain cases in which the subjects for both libraries are identical, the brackets are necessarily omitted.

It was not until the summer of 1925 that we began to print subjects on cards for foreign law. The demand for foreign law material which was by no means small before the War has shown a marked increase in the last decade. The litigation involving the claims growing out of the War, the efforts toward

international peace, the great strides in foreign trade made by American business, international loans, aviation and radio, have increased to a tremendous degree the demand for foreign law. Aside from these important reasons, situated as we are in Washington in the midst of foreign embassies and legations which we must be prepared to serve, there is a need for foreign law in the Law Library of Congress which is unique. This is true only to a lesser degree in the other law libraries throughout the country.

Inquiries involving reference work come to us not only from our Supreme Court Justices, from our Senators and Representatives, from Ambassadors and members of the Legations, and the many Commissions and Boards in Washington, but also from lawyers and corporations of our large cities, from the Latin American nations and from abroad, and if adequate response is to be given, it is most vital that all of the books in the Law Library of Congress shall be catalogued and the material be made readily accessible through our subject-headings. More and more the law librarian is realizing the dependency of efficient service upon intelligent subject-headings.

The assignment of subject-headings in the field of foreign law is at times difficult because of the difference in legal systems, in subject-matter arising thereunder, and in the linguistic variations of legal phraseology. One feels keenly the necessity of being familiar with the legal systems of the world, of having at least a good reading knowledge of many languages and of knowing the bibliographical sources and authoritative writers of each country.

I am glad at this time to pay tribute to our fine staff of cataloguers. We have some excellent linguists and philologists in the Catalog Division who are cataloguing and revising the foreign law. A language is rarely found which cannot be handled by one of the group.

We realize keenly the inconvenience which is caused our law librarians when they are unable to secure the Library of Congress printed cards for their books. In response to many inquiries, I wish to say that it is our aim to have all law books in the Law Library catalogued or re-catalogued and subjects assigned and printed, but in order to carry the work of the current material forward and at the same time bring up to date the old material, a larger staff of cataloguers is required.

For some time no law book has passed to the shelf without being catalogued and subjects assigned, but the books which were moved from the Law Library at the Capitol in 1902, after a sojourn there, in some cases, of 90 years, together with the earlier acquisitions after the Library of Congress moved into the new building and the cataloguing staff was small, were, in many cases, shelved with only a temporary record.

Since the printing of the Law Subject Heading List in 1911, many insertions, changes and additions have been made. We have two copies of the List containing these changes, which we will gladly lend to any one wishing to copy them.

Inasmuch as the Association of Law Libraries passed a resolution a year ago at its meeting at West Baden requesting that this List be revised and reprinted by the Law Library, we have been working toward that end, and hope to have the Revised edition ready for the press during the coming year.

In the adoption of new subjects, we consult the usage in all Law Library catalogues and study the definitions of the terms being considered, in dictionaries and other appropriate works of reference, making all cross-references from related subjects under which we think a reader might look for his material.

To find the proper English equivalent for foreign legal subjects is not always easy, e.g. *Freiwilligegerichtbarkeit*, *Freizügigkeit*, *Delikt* der Sachhehlerei, *Tatbestandskomplemente*, *Ministerio Publico*, *Amparo*, etc. In certain cases, when a new subject is being considered, it has seemed practical for the time being to use a title-entry, until the subject becomes fixed through the accession of further publications on the subject.

I shall not go further into details concerning the subject-headings, but, I shall highly appreciate suggestions and criticism either favorable or adverse when we have our Round-Table discussion on this subject, for we constantly think of the Law Librarians over the country when we plan our work and we do wish the results to be useful to you as well as a credit to the Law Library and Library of Congress.

* LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

MAIN DIVISION BY COUNTRY

Class subdivisions under each Country:

1. Session laws, Annual laws (chronological)
2. Compilations, Revisions, Collections, of General Laws (chronological)
3. Codes
 1. Civil (chronological)
 2. Civil Procedure (")
 3. Commercial (")
 4. Criminal (")
 5. Criminal Procedure (")
4. Official editions of the laws on a special subject whether annotated or un-annotated, *i.e.* when compiled by the government, by a department of the government, or printed by the government printer.
(Alphabetical by subject—In some countries such as Mexico, in which group 4 is extensive, some number scheme may have to be used; usually group 4 is small)
5. Court Reports (In order of rank—from highest court down)
6. Digest, Indexes, Notes to Court reports, Court rules, (alphabetical or chronological as case demands. For the U. S. or a state with extensive material—alphabetical arrangement—by author seems best; for a country or state with few volumes, chronological arrangement may be more satisfactory)
7. Treatises (alphabetical by author) Collected works at end.
8. Miscellaneous, *e.g.* Departmental reports, Attorney-General's Reports, I.C.C. Reports, Treasury Decisions.
Class 8 is intended to be elastic and may include material which does not seem to fit in any one of the other seven classes.

* Reprinted to accompany discussion at Round Table, See p. 106, *ante*.

For States of the U.S.

Arrangement same as above classes 1-8; or, this exception may be made: All American and English treatises may be alphabetized in one collection. This method is followed in the Law Library at the Library of Congress, while in the collection at the Capitol—a part of the Law Library—the state treatises are placed with each state and a general collection of American and English treatises is also kept.

Great Britain

Classes 1-8 (Class 7 shelved with U. S. Treatises as explained above)

British Colonies

Arranged alphabetically, Classes 1-8 for each colony.
Provinces under each colony, Classes 1-8.

Foreign Continental Countries

(Shelved in a separate alphabetical group)

Classes 1-8 for each country.
Classes 1-8 for each political division under each country, and for each political subdivision under each division, *e.g.*

Germany
Prussia
Altmark
Brandenburg
Danzig
etc.

Hispanic-America

(Shelved in separate group)

Classes 1-8 for each country.
Classes 1-8 for political divisions under each country.

Special Classes

In addition to the groups arranged by country there are special classes of material classified and shelved separately as follows:

1. Bar Associations:
 - American Bar Association
 - State Bar Associations (alphabetical)
 - Foreign Bar Associations (alphabetical by country)
 - Legal Society Publications at end, *e.g.* Selden Society
2. Dictionaries (alphabetical by author)
3. Directories (alphabetical by title—sub-arrangement chronological)
4. Encyclopedias (alphabetical by title or author)
5. Periodicals (one alphabet including all languages)
6. Trials:
 - Collected Trials (alphabetical by author or title)
 - Single Trials (alphabetical under name of defendant)
 - Foreign Trials (alphabetical by country—sub-arrangement alphabetical under name of defendant)

In shelving, the following groups precede Foreign Law and, with the exception of Roman Law, the classes applicable of 1-8 are followed:

Canon Law
Ancient Law
Medieval Law
Roman Law

1. Periodicals
2. Collected Works
3. Dictionaries
4. Collected Texts
5. Ante-Justinian Collection
6. Corpus Juris Civilis
7. Institutes of Justinian
8. Digests or Pandects
9. Codex
10. Novels
11. Post-Justinian Collection
12. Commentaries and Treatises on history, system and particular topics.

Mohammedan Law
General Law

All of the classes in Political Science *e.g.* Constitutional, Administrative, Municipal, International, Private International Law, etc., while considered a part of the law collections of the Law Library and found generally in other Law Libraries, are classified in Class J of the Library of Congress classification. This same situation is true also of many books in Economics, Social Sciences, Technology, etc.

CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS

Under this heading are entered editions of the various compilations of the Roman or Civil law made by Tribonianus and others at the instance of the Emperor Justinian I and known under the comprehensive term of Corpus juris civilis. The Corpus consists of four parts:

- I Codex Justinianus (Justinianus) containing in 12 books the imperial law or the "Constitutiones" of the Emperor Hadrian and his successors.
- II Digesta (or Pandectae), extracts from the decisions of the older jurists, arranged according to subjects in 50 books and in the manuscripts and some of the older editions divided into Digestum vetus, Infortiatum, Digestum novum.
- III Institutiones (a handbook of jurisprudence)
- IV Novellae constitutiones (supplementary ordinances of the Emperor Justinian)

Editions of these parts are entered as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| I | Corpus juris civilis. | Codex* |
| II | " " " | Digesta* |
| III | " " " | Institutiones |
| IV | " " " | Novellae constitutiones* |

* In nearly all the manuscripts the Corpus is divided into 5 independent parts:

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 1. | Digestum vetus | (books 1-24 ^a of the Digesta) |
| 2. | Infortiatum | (books 24 ^a -38 " " ") |
| 3. | Digestum novum | (books 38-50 " " ") |
| 4. | Codex | (books 1-9) |

5. "Volumen parvum" or "Volumen" simply, comprising the "Institutiones", the three remaining books 10-12 of the Codex, known as the "tres libri", and the "Authenticum" (*i.e.* the "Novellae constitutiones" in Latin or in Latin translation)

Hence apart from separate editions of the several parts, complete editions of the Corpus appeared up to the end of the 16th century in six independent volumes, the "Institutiones" forming a separate volume. The first complete edition under the title Corpus juris civilis is that of Dionysius Gothofredus, Geneva, 1583. In cataloguing the older complete editions, make a separate entry for each volume and a short entry comprising the six parts under the general title "Corpus juris civilis" in square brackets, with short title of each part in the contents note, *e.g.*

Corpus juris civilis.

[Corpus juris civilis] [Lugduni, in officina J. Mareschal et J. Moelim] 1527-28. 5 v. 42^{cm}
 Contents.—v.[1] Digestum vetus.—v.[2] Infortiatum.—v.[3] Digestum nouum.—v.[4] Codex.
 —v.[5] Volumen.

If L. C. possesses only one or the other part of a complete edition, state in a note the edition of which it is a part and make a temporary entry under the general title Corpus juris civilis in square brackets.

cf. Paul Krüger, *Geschichte der quellen und litteratur des römischen rechts*. 1888. Theodore Kipp, *Geschichte der quellen des römischen rechts*. 2 aufl. 1903. and for bibliography: British Museum Catalog volume, Rome; and, especially Ernst Spangenberg, *Einleitung in das Römisch-Justinianische rechtsbuch V*, bibliographischer theil, 1817.

AMERICAN STATE REPORTS AND SESSION LAWS EXCLUSIVE OF SIDE REPORTS

Revised to October 1, 1929

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STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF BRONX

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. C. Rowell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Vice-Pres. The H. W. Wilson Company, publishers of Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of Sept., 1929

[SEAL]

E. SMITH.

Notary Public, Bronx County, N. Y.

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